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**A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE ATLIN REGION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA***

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In the following pages there is presented a list of the birds of the Atlin region, British Columbia. Under each species there is given a brief statement of the manner of occurrence and all available migration dates, nothing more. A bare list of this nature requires justification, and it is found here in the fact that this region is far removed from any place in North America whence similarly extended series of observations have been recorded. I believe that this list will be useful in any future generalizations on the distribution and migrations of North American birds. There are many important conclusions and implications to be drawn from the manner of occurrence of certain species in this region, and these I may hope to present at some future time. There are certain species here listed, the classification of which is debatable, and where my treatment of these differs from current usage. I will endeavor to present my views at some length elsewhere, as cannot be properly done in this place. There are 166 species and subspecies here listed upon a satisfactory basis of identification, plus two (Cormorant and Great Blue Heron) that are uncertain. An asterisk preceding a name indicates one specimen or more collected.

Attention should be drawn to dates of arrival in the spring of the many species of water birds. This is dependent upon the thawing of the lakes, which may vary considerably through the years. Many of these species occur on the nearby coast of southeastern Alaska, where they may usually be found at an earlier date than inland, many of them through the winter. Some ducks are known to come

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directly inland from the coast, but others, and most of the waders, I believe, come from the southeast. Anyway, swimmers and waders may be looked for just as soon as a little open water or a stretch of snow-free sandbar appears, and dates of arrival will consequently vary as do the seasons.

The town of Atlin, in extreme northwestern British Columbia, has served as a center for my observations. Descriptive details of the region, from the standpoint of ornithological study, I have presented elsewhere (Swarth, 1926). I have here included also such information as was available from the surrounding region, including the inland slope of the White Pass, and Carcross, Yukon Territory, to the west, and as far as Lake Teslin to the east, an area roughly one hundred miles square. The appended bibliography includes only the publications known to me dealing with the local birds from a regional standpoint. Dr. L. B. Bishop (1900) was probably the first to report upon birds from this region, and this was only from marginal localities, in the White Pass and at Caribou Crossing (Carcross), while en route to the lower Yukon. F. Kermode and E. M. Anderson (1914) and Anderson (1915) made the first important collections about Lake Atlin. My own field work has been as follows: May 21 to September 24, 1924; June 16 to September 19, 1929; July 1 to October 23, 1931; March 27 to September 11, 1934. Major Allan Brooks, who accompanied me in 1924, made valuable observations at Log Cabin, in the White Pass, in August of that year. In the spring of 1930 Mr. Ronald M. Stewart, of the British Columbia Provincial Police, was stationed at Atlin, and has been there since that time. His keen interest in birds, which had already resulted in important additions to the collection of the Provincial Museum, inspired enthusiastic collecting in his new post. My own subsequent visits to Atlin have been rendered infinitely more profitable through his whole-hearted coöperation, and he has generously allowed me, too, the free use of his collection and note-books in compiling this list. Two species new to British Columbia, Hudsonian Godwit and White-rumped Sandpiper, were collected by him at Atlin, and, as will be seen, he has made many important records. Mr. W. T. Irvine, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, stationed at Nisuttlin Bay, Teslin Lake, has collected specimens for Stewart, and has obtained some unexpected records. His post is in Yukon Territory, a few miles north of the British Columbia boundary.

My work at Atlin was only possible through the generous privileges and assistance received year after year from the British Columbia Game Commission and from the National Parks office of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for which I wish here to express my appreciation. Various museums and individuals have assisted me in one way or another in the problems that arose, but I wish especially to acknowledge the opportunities I have had of examining the Atlin collections in the Provincial Museum, Victoria.

***Gavia immer.** Common Loon. Summer resident in small numbers. Most commonly seen in July and August. Latest noted: September 23, 1931. No observations for May, when the species may be assumed to arrive.

Gavia arctica pacifica. Pacific Loon. Transient, irregularly and in small numbers. Reported at Carcross, May 22, 1924; Atlin, June 23-24, 1924; July 30, 1931; June 1, 1934. Not known to nest in the region.

Gavia stellata. Red-throated Loon. A transient, of rare and irregular appearance. Exact records: June 20, 1924; July 24 and October 5, 1931; June 1, 1934.

***Colymbus grisegena holboelli.** Holboell Grebe. Summer resident. Earliest arrivals: May 28, 1924; May 24, 1934. Last seen: September 24, 1924.

***Colymbus auritus.** Horned Grebe. Summer resident. Earliest arrivals: May 8, 1931; May 9, 1933; May 11, 1934. Last seen: October 24, 1931. Newly hatched young, July 18, 1924.

[**Phalacrocorax auritus?** Cormorant. A cormorant of some kind was seen by Stewart on Lake Atlin, May 29, 1930. Indians have described to Stewart waterbirds seen by them at the south end of Lake Atlin and at Lake Teslin, that were apparently cormorants. The species that I would expect to see here is *P. auritus*; the occurrences, of stragglers from the east.]

[**Ardea herodias?** Great Blue Heron. Mr. W. T. Irvine told me that in the summer of 1933 a Teslin Indian had reported to him the sight of two strange birds on the shore of Teslin Lake, birds that the Indian then identified as Great Blue Herons, from the colored plate in Taverner's "Birds of Western Canada." I know of no occurrences near Atlin. Herons that I saw on the upper Stikine River some two hundred miles to the southward, I assumed to be of the coastal subspecies, *fannini*, stragglers that had wandered up the river. Great Blue Herons that reached Teslin would be likely to have strayed from the Mackenzie basin to the eastward.]

Cygnus columbianus. Whistling Swan. A fairly regular spring migrant. Dates of arrival: April 13, 1931; May 5, 1933; April 24, 1934; April 29, 1935. On the 1934 date a flock of about two hundred birds passed overhead. I have no fall records.

Branta canadensis leucopareia. Lesser Canada Goose. Large geese of this species, presumably of the subspecies *leucopareia*, migrate commonly along the Teslin drainage, but they are extremely rare at Atlin. At Gladys Lake (perhaps forty miles northeast of Atlin), September 8, and at Teslin Lake, September 10-13, 1924,

these geese were present in great numbers. Two small flocks flying high overhead, on September 21, 1924, and October 14, 1931, respectively, are all I have seen at Atlin.

****Branta canadensis minima*.** Cackling Goose. A small flock alighted in a slough at Atlin, May 15, 1931, and Stewart collected one specimen. A crippled bird from the same flock remained in the slough, where I shot it later in the summer. This is my only record from the Atlin region, which is probably outside the normal migration route of this goose.

***Anser albifrons*.** White-fronted Goose. Single birds seen at Atlin, April 29 and May 4, 1931 (R. M. S.). No other records.

****Chen hyperborea hyperborea*.** Lesser Snow Goose. Two birds seen, one collected, May 9, 1932 (R. M. S.); one bird collected, May 5, 1933 (R. M. S.); all in the immediate vicinity of Atlin. No other records.

***Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*.** Mallard. Common summer resident. First arrivals: April 29, 1933; April 21, 1934; April 22, 1935. Common through September; last recorded October 5 (1931), but probably remains to a later date.

***Mareca americana*.** Baldpate; Widgeon. No nests have been found or young birds seen, but a few adults are present through the summer. A common migrant. Earliest seen, April 20, 1934; April 25, 1935.

***Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*.** American Pintail. Abundant summer resident. Earliest arrival: April 23, 1934; April 11, 1935. Latest seen: October 3, 1931. Newly hatched young seen June 23, 1924.

***Nettion carolinense*.** Green-winged Teal. Common summer resident. Earliest arrivals: April 30, 1933; April 20, 1934; April 22, 1935. Last seen October 5, 1931. A brood of newly hatched young seen July 11, 1934.

****Querquedula discors*.** Blue-winged Teal. Although the species has not before been found breeding nearly so far north as this, nevertheless, Stewart has seen Blue-winged Teal at Atlin regularly each summer since he has been there. Together we have seen broods of downy young in 1931 and 1934. Earliest arrival noted, May 27, 1934; and I have a specimen collected September 9, 1931. Of regular occurrence but not common.

***Spatula clypeata*.** Shoveller. Not common, though of yearly occurrence. Probably breeds, as a few birds may be seen through the summer. Earliest arrivals: May 14, 1934. Latest seen: September 11, 1913 (E. M. Anderson).

Nyroca valisineria. Canvas-back. Single birds seen July 12, 1914 (E. M. Anderson), April 30, 1931 (R. M. S.), and May 9, 1933 (R. M. S.).

Nyroca marila. Greater Scaup Duck. A transient, of uncertain status due to its close resemblance to *N. affinis*. Stewart regards it as of fairly regular occurrence in migration, but has collected no specimens. (See Brooks, 1927, p. 112.)

***Nyroca affinis.** Lesser Scaup Duck. A common summer resident. Earliest arrivals: May 3, 1933; May 5, 1934. Last seen, October 17, 1931. Sets of eggs were collected July 2, 1924.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. American Golden-eye. A migrant, of regular occurrence in spring but in small numbers. Earliest arrival, April 28, 1934; May 6, 1935.

***Glaucionetta islandica.** Barrow Golden-eye. Summer resident; the most abundant and most generally distributed species of duck in this region. First arrivals: April 29, 1933; April 23, 1934; April 27, 1935. Last recorded October 21 (1931), but probably remains to a later date. First downy young were seen July 3, 1924, July 6, 1931, and July 6, 1934.

Charitonetta albeola. Buffle-head. A regular and fairly abundant migrant. Seen at Carcross, May 22-24, 1924. Seen at Atlin, April 22 to May 16, 1934; October 7-19, 1931.

***Clangula hyemalis.** Old-squaw. A migrant, irregularly of great abundance. Seen May 10, 1932; May 10 to June 19, 1934 (in great numbers the latter part of May); September 16, 1931. Found breeding at Log Cabin, in the White Pass, about fifty miles east of Atlin (Brooks, 1927, p. 112), and may prove to do so on Atlin and Tagish lakes.

***Histrionicus histrionicus.** Harlequin Duck. A fairly common migrant. Breeds in small numbers throughout the region, along rushing streams and apparently only above the 3,000 foot level. Earliest arrival, May 14, 1934. Last seen, October 4, 1931.

***Melanitta deglandi.** White-winged Scoter. An abundant migrant. The White-winged Scoter breeds regularly (from ten to twenty pairs) about Lake Como, three miles northeast of Atlin, but I have not found it nesting elsewhere in the region. This body of water (about a mile long) is peculiar in that it has no stream flowing in or out, and contains no fish. Dates of arrival of the White-winged Scoter: Carcross, May 24-26, 1924; Atlin, May 17, 1934. Latest seen, October 21, 1931. Broods of newly hatched young appeared July 20, 1924, July 24, 1929, and July 25, 1931.

Melanitta perspicillata. Surf Scoter. A regular and fairly common migrant. Seen May 8, 1931; May 11-24, 1934. In late summer: July 29 and August, 1914; July 21, 1924.

Lophodytes cucullatus. Hooded Merganser. One record, of an adult male seen near Atlin, June 17, 1924.

Mergus merganser americanus. American Merganser. A migrant, of regular occurrence in the spring but in small numbers. Dates of record: Carcross, May 24, 1924. Atlin, May 2, 1931; April 29, 1933; April 22, 1934; September 30, 1931. A breeding record for this species at Atlin (Anderson, 1915, p. 9) properly pertains to *M. serrator*.

***Mergus serrator.** Red-breasted Merganser. Fairly common summer resident. Earliest arrival, May 16, 1934. A nest with eight eggs was collected by Mr. Wilson C. Hanna and myself on Third Island, Atlin Lake, July 16, 1931. A young bird unable to fly was collected on Surprise Lake, September 15, 1924.

***Astur atricapillus atricapillus.** Eastern Goshawk. Presumably nests in the region, as a few Goshawks may be seen through the summer. Most abundant on migration, in August and September. Earliest arrival noted: April 15, 1934. Latest seen: November 6, 1931.

***Circus hudsonius.** Marsh Hawk. A common migrant. The Marsh Hawk should nest here, of course, but I know of no midsummer occurrences, even, of the species. Spring arrivals: April 27, 1932; April 12 to May 14, 1934; April 29, 1935. Fall: August 26 to September 21, 1924; September 13-19, 1931.

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis. Osprey. Uncommon summer resident. Nests, old and new, may be seen at various points around Atlin Lake. I have seen Ospreys as late as September 13 (1931).

***Falco rusticolus candicans.** Gyrfalcon. A rare summer resident at high altitudes. In late July and early August, 1924, Gyrfalcons were seen on a high ridge west of Otter Creek, and on July 31 Allan Brooks collected an adult female. In other years since then I have had occasional glimpses of what appeared to be Gyrfalcons, but only once or twice when I could feel reasonably certain of their identity. Stewart has one that was shot in September, 1934.

Falco peregrinus anatum. Duck Hawk. Probably a rare summer resident. The only data obtained relate to the sight of occasional birds from Tagish Lake to Teslin Lake, at widely scattered intervals between the dates May 27 and September 12.

***Falco columbarius columbarius.** Pigeon Hawk. Presumably nests in the region, but I have no information to this effect and

record of only an occasional bird seen in midsummer. A regular migrant, rare in the spring, of almost daily occurrence in late August and early September. Dates of arrival: April 23, 1931; April 19, 1934. Latest seen: October 11, 1931.

The above statements cover both *Falco columbarius columbarius* and the so-called Black Merlin, *F. c. suckleyi*. The two names may represent no more than two color phases, which occur in the Atlin region in about equal abundance. *F. c. bendirei* I look upon as a synonym of *F. c. columbarius*.

***Accipiter velox.** Sharp-shinned Hawk. Abundant on migration. Presumably nests in the region as a few birds are seen at intervals through the summer. Dates of arrival: April 18, 1933; April 20, 1934. Latest seen: October 19, 1931.

***Buteo borealis harlani.** Harlan Hawk. Fairly common summer resident, nesting in the lowland forest. Earliest arrival: April 1, 1934. Latest seen: September 21, 1924. In two nests under observation the eggs had been laid about the first week in June.

***Archibuteo lagopus s.johannis.** American Rough-legged Hawk. Definitely identified only in the fall migration of 1931. An adult female was collected on September 19, and one or two hawks supposed to be of this species were seen later in the same month. In the dark phase the Rough-legged Hawk is sufficiently like the Harlan Hawk to make recognition uncertain.

***Aquila chrysaëtos.** Golden Eagle. Fairly common and probably resident through the year. I have examined several nests that appeared to have been recently vacated, built in low bluffs, one at the level of Lake Atlin, others above timber-line. A Golden Eagle was seen soaring overhead above the summit of the White Pass, March 27, 1934, where mid-winter conditions still prevailed.

***Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus.** Northern Bald Eagle. Of uncommon occurrence east of the Coast Range, though a few pairs nest about Lake Atlin, and probably about other large lakes. A nest with downy young was found near the Warm Springs about fifteen miles south of Atlin, July 4, 1914 (E. M. Anderson). The species may be resident throughout the year. I saw two Bald Eagles side by side on a tree-top overlooking the winter portage between lakes Tagish and Atlin, March 28, 1934, when the lakes, of course, were frozen over and the country deep with snow.

***Falco sparverius sparverius.** Eastern Sparrow Hawk. A common summer resident, mostly in the lowlands. Earliest date of arrival, April 22, 1934. Latest fall record, September 20, 1931.

***Dendragapus obscurus richardsoni.** Richardson Grouse; Blue Grouse. Permanent resident. Nests mostly in balsam fir woods

about at timber-line; sometimes appears at low levels in the late summer. About Atlin the species was fairly abundant in 1924, it was almost totally absent in 1929, and has been slowly recovering numbers since that time. Broods of young appear about the middle of July.

****Canachites canadensis osgoodi*.** Alaska Spruce Grouse; Fool Hen. Permanent resident of the spruce forests in the valleys and foot-hills. Nests even on islands in Lake Atlin. Reported as abundant in 1914 (E. M. Anderson); in 1924 it was not common though seen on many occasions; in 1929 it was almost totally absent; in 1931, decidedly abundant; in 1934 in fair abundance. The first young are hatched about the last week in June.

****Bonasa umbellus umbelloides*.** Gray Ruffed Grouse; Willow Grouse. Permanent resident in the valleys, almost entirely in "popular" (quaking aspen) woods. In 1914 Ruffed Grouse were reported as not common (E. M. Anderson); in 1924 they were not common; in 1929 almost totally absent; in 1931, abundant; in 1934, in fair abundance.

****Lagopus lagopus albus*.** Willow Ptarmigan. Permanent resident in varying numbers. Nests in willow-grown bottom lands at about 3,000 to 4,000 feet elevation, between the lowland forests and the timberless summits. Of common occurrence in winter throughout the lowlands; seen in the town of Atlin as late as April 4 (1934). Nests with eggs were found June 26, 1914 (E. M. Anderson), and June 30, 1924. The Willow Ptarmigan was abundant in 1914 (E. M. Anderson), in great abundance in 1924; rare almost to extinction in 1929; increasing in 1931; and numerous in the fall of 1934.

****Lagopus rupestris rupestris*.** Rock Ptarmigan. Permanent resident locally at high altitudes. Fairly numerous in 1924, extremely rare in 1929, and slowly increasing since that time, as observed in 1931 and 1934. Not known to visit the lowlands in winter.

****Lagopus leucurus leucurus*.** White-tailed Ptarmigan. Locally known as "Rock Ptarmigan." Permanent resident in small numbers on the highest peaks and ridges, usually in exposed, rocky localities. Descends to the valleys in winter. A nest with eight eggs found June 15, 1934.

***Grus canadensis*.** Little Brown Crane. Migrating flocks seen May 22 and 25, 1931 (R. M. S.). No other records.

***Fulica americana*.** American Coot. Single birds seen April 27 and September 15, 1931 (R. M. S.). On April 25, 1934, one was reported by an Indian, who gave an accurate description of what to him was a strange bird.

***Charadrius semipalmatus.** Semipalmated Plover. Usually an abundant summer resident. First arrivals: May 14, 1930; May 6, 1933; May 11, 1934. Leaves about the end of August; last seen August 21, 1924. In 1934 the species was present in very small numbers.

***Oxyechus vociferus vociferus.** Killdeer. An irregular summer resident. Seen about Atlin from May 28 to July 10, 1924; single birds on June 26, 1929, and May 10, 1932; in 1934 the first arrived on April 21 and a good many were seen thereafter through the summer; in 1935 two arrived on May 2. Not seen at all in 1930, 1931, and 1933.

***Pluvialis dominica dominica.** American Golden Plover. A rare migrant, reported by Stewart as follows: May 4, 1932, two males collected; May 16, 1933, birds seen; August 5, 1934, birds seen; September 23, 1934, one bird shot at about 5,000 feet elevation above Wright Creek; May 19, 1935, a flock of twenty-eight birds.

***Squatarola squatarola.** Black-bellied Plover. A rare migrant, thus far recorded as follows: September 28, 1913, three birds seen (E. M. Anderson); September 29, 1933, one bird seen (R. M. S.); October 1, 1933, a male bird collected (R. M. S.).

***Aphriza virgata.** Surf-bird. One record for this general region, of a bird collected by Allan Brooks at Carcross, May 27, 1924.

***Arenaria melanocephala.** Black Turnstone. One record, of a single bird, immature (now in Stewart's collection), collected by W. T. Irvine at Teslin in the late summer of 1933. This is the only instance known to me of the occurrence of this species away from salt water.

***Gallinago delicata.** Wilson Snipe. Generally an abundant summer resident. In small numbers in 1934. Dates of arrival: May 2, 1930; April 27, 1931; May 2, 1933; April 18, 1934.

***Phaeopus hudsonicus.** Hudsonian Curlew. I saw a mounted Hudsonian Curlew that was shot at Atlin about the middle of May, 1924; Stewart has observed the species there May 31, 1931, and June 3, 1933; and W. T. Irvine shot two male birds at Teslin May 30, 1934.

***Actitis macularia.** Spotted Sandpiper. Common summer resident. Migration dates: May 22 to September 15, 1924; May 24, 1934.

***Tringa solitaria.** Solitary Sandpiper. Common migrant. A few Solitary Sandpipers assuredly nest in the region; for though we have found no nests or any very young birds, females have been

collected that contained partly formed eggs. Migration dates—Spring: Carcross, May 25, 1924. Atlin, May 2, 1931; May 12, 1933; May 10, 1934. Last seen: August 6, 1924; August 6, 1934.

***Heteroscelus incanus.** Wandering Tattler. In all probability a few Wandering Tattlers nest in suitable localities throughout this general region. A single bird was collected by Allan Brooks at Carcross, May 25, 1924. Stewart collected the male of a pair near the head of McKee Creek (about ten miles south of Atlin), June 19, 1932. In my company he collected a male that was approaching breeding condition, June 5, 1934, on a reef in the middle of Atlin Lake.

***Totanus melanoleucus.** Greater Yellow-legs. A migrant, apparently in very small numbers, though of this it is difficult to be sure, due to the close resemblance of this species to the abundant Lesser Yellow-legs. One specimen collected April 23, 1934 (R. M. S.). There is a sight record for May 2, 1932 (R. M. S.), and of others seen in May, 1934, by Stewart and Swarth together.

***Totanus flavipes.** Lesser Yellow-legs. Common summer resident. Besides the nesting population, many non-breeding birds remain in flocks through the summer. Spring arrivals: May 3, 1930; May 2, 1933; May 5, 1934; May 3, 1935. Last seen: August 14, 1914 (E. M. Anderson); August 14, 1924; August 19, 1934. Newly hatched young collected June 17, 1924. In 1931 the Lesser Yellow-legs was much scarcer than during other years.

***Arquatella ptilocnemis couesi.** Aleutian Sandpiper. An immature female that was collected by Stewart at Atlin, October 29, 1932, is, so far as I know, the only recorded occurrence of this sandpiper away from salt water.

***Pisobia melanotos.** Pectoral Sandpiper. A common migrant. Migration dates: Spring—June 4, 1924 (last spring migrant); May 12, 1930; May 9, 1933; May 12 to May 23, 1934. Fall—September 9 to October 4, 1931; August 5, 1934.

***Pisobia fuscicollis.** White-rumped Sandpiper. One record, a male bird collected by Stewart at Atlin, May 16, 1931. This is the first recorded occurrence of the species in British Columbia.

***Pisobia bairdi.** Baird Sandpiper. A common migrant in the spring. So far not observed in the fall. Dates of passage: Carcross, May 22, 1924. Atlin, May 11, 1931; May 10 to 20, 1932; May 6, 1933; April 19 to May 13, 1934.

***Pisobia minutilla.** Least Sandpiper. A common migrant. Spring: Carcross, May 22, 1924. Atlin, May 9, 1930; May 12, 1933; May 11-16, 1934. Fall: June 29 to August 27, 1924; July 30, 1931; August 6-26, 1934.

***Pelidna alpina sakhalina*.** Red-backed Sandpiper. A single bird seen May 21, 1930 (R. M. S.). Three seen, one secured, May 7, 1935 (R. M. S.).

****Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*.** Long-billed Dowitcher. Appears in small numbers during the spring migration. Dates of arrival: May 1, 1930; May 9, 1932. A single bird on May 14 was the only one seen in 1934.

****Ereunetes pusillus*.** Semipalmated Sandpiper. A regular migrant in small numbers. Spring: May 18, 1930; May 18, 1931; May 18, 1933; May 12-21, 1934. South-bound: July 17, 1924; July 23, 1929; August 3, 1931; August 2, 1932; August 12-15, 1934. Teslin, September 12, 1924.

****Ereunetes maurii*.** Western Sandpiper. Of extremely rare occurrence. Recorded by Stewart as follows: April 29, 1931, one bird seen; May 14, 1933, two birds seen; May 19, 1933, one bird, female, collected.

****Tryngites subruficollis*.** Buff-breasted Sandpiper. A male bird collected by W. T. Irvine at Teslin June 1, 1934.

****Limosa haemastica*.** Hudsonian Godwit. One occurrence: A single bird, male, was collected by Stewart at Atlin, May 6, 1932. This is the first record for this species in British Columbia.

****Crocethia alba*.** Sanderling. One occurrence: A single bird, an immature female, was collected by Stewart at Atlin, August 28, 1931.

****Lobipes lobatus*.** Northern Phalarope. A common migrant. There are reasons for suspecting that it may sometimes nest as far south as Carcross and Atlin. Migration dates: Spring arrivals, May 15, 1931; May 22, 1932; May 12, 1934. South-bound: July 21-September 1, 1924; July 18, 1929; July 26, 1934.

****Stercorarius pomarinus*.** Pomarine Jaeger. A specimen of Pomarine Jaeger in the collection of R. M. Stewart was collected by W. T. Irvine on Lake Teslin, thirty miles north of the British Columbia boundary, in the summer of 1933. In view of the established identity of this bird, three Jaegers seen by Stewart on Lake Atlin in the summer of 1932, and one seen by myself on Lake Teslin, September 11, 1924 (recorded as *S. parasiticus*), may be assumed to have been of the same species.

****Larus argentatus smithsonianus*.** Herring Gull. Common summer resident. Known to nest on islets in Lake Atlin, and may be assumed to do so in similar surroundings in other large lakes. First arrivals: April 29, 1933; April 29, 1934. Seen up to September 11 (1924); probably remains to a later date. Incomplete sets of eggs found June 5, 1934; fresh eggs, July 8, 1934.

****Larus canus brachyrhynchus***. Short-billed Gull. Common summer resident. Known to nest on islands in Lake Atlin, and may be assumed to do so elsewhere in this general region. First arrivals: May 7, 1932; May 3, 1933; April 22, 1934. Last seen, August 29, 1929.

****Larus philadelphia***. Bonaparte Gull. Common summer resident. Nests on islands in Lake Atlin and about small lakes on the mainland. First arrivals: May 7, 1930; May 5, 1933; May 6, 1934. Last seen: August 7, 1924; August 12, 1934. Sets of eggs were taken May 31 (1934), and July 4 (1929).

****Sterna paradisaea***. Arctic Tern. Common summer resident. Nests on islands in Lake Atlin and other large lakes. Earliest arrival: May 11, 1934. Latest seen: August 8, 1924; August 4, 1929; August 13, 1931. Fresh eggs were found June 5, 1934.

****Zenaidura macroura marginella***. Western Mourning Dove. A rare transient. Two specimens in Stewart's collection were collected by W. T. Irvine at Teslin, in October, 1933, a young male and an adult female, the latter on October 6. I have had the Mourning Dove described to me by several people, as having occurred in Atlin at different times. The two specimens examined are definitely of the subspecies *marginella*.

****Bubo virginianus subarcticus***. Great Horned Owl. A common resident, sometimes occurring in considerable abundance. On March 28, 1934, I saw at a mink farm on Tagish Lake the remains of about twenty-five Horned Owls that had been shot there during the preceding winter.

The Horned Owls of this region exhibit a wide range of color variation. A majority of the birds are of the dark mode that has received the name *leucomelas* (Bishop, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1931, vol. 44, p. 93), others are quite as pale as Alaskan examples of *subarcticus*. Both types may occur in the same brood of young (see Swarth, 1926, p. 114). The proper nomenclatural usage under the circumstances is a question.

****Surnia ulula caparoch***. American Hawk Owl. Probably resident, though no winter records are available. During the summer months in fluctuating numbers from year to year. "Common" in September, 1913 (Kermode). "Tolerably abundant" in the summer of 1914. Parent birds with downy young collected June 14 (E. M. Anderson). In 1924 I saw one bird several times at the same place during the last week in May; and I saw a good many between August 19 and September 19. In 1929 I saw none; in 1931 a single bird on August 12. In 1934 I saw none, but heard of one that was shot nearby.

**Glaucidium gnoma*, subsp. Pygmy Owl. Just one record, of a female collected by myself September 16, 1931, on the Lake Como road, about two miles from Atlin. I believe that this is the northernmost recorded occurrence of this species.

**Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa*. Great Gray Owl. In 1924 I saw a mounted Great Gray Owl in Atlin that I was told had been shot nearby. My only other record is of an adult female collected near the town July 28, 1929 (Swarth, 1930, p. 216).

Asio flammeus flammeus. Short-eared Owl. This species should nest, and not uncommonly, in this general region, but, whatever the reason, I have few definite records of occurrence, of a bird seen October 2, 1931, and of others through December, 1934.

**Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*. Richardson Owl. Stewart has three specimens collected at or near Atlin in 1932, on February 10, February 26, and March 11, respectively. These are our only records.

**Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*. Saw-whet Owl. Stewart has two specimens collected in buildings in Atlin, on January 23, 1932, and February 20, 1932, respectively. These are our only records.

**Chordeiles minor minor*. Eastern Nighthawk. Common summer resident in the lowlands. Migration dates: Arrivals, June 12, 1924; July 3, 1934. Latest seen, September 6, 1924; August 24, 1929; September 1, 1931. Sets of eggs were found during the first week in July. The Nighthawk was last heard "booming" on July 25.

**Selasphorus rufus*. Rufous Hummingbird. Of rare occurrence in summer; may be supposed to breed in the region but no nest has been found. Two or three birds are as many as may be expected to be seen in a summer. Dates of occurrence, all from the immediate vicinity of Atlin, range from May 12 (1934) to August 20 (1931).

Megaceryle alcyon caurina. Western Belted Kingfisher. A summer resident, of regular occurrence but in distinctly small numbers. Earliest date of arrival, May 14 (1934).

**Colaptes auratus borealis*. Northern Flicker. Fairly common summer resident in the lowlands. Migration dates: Arrivals, May 11, 1931; May 3, 1933; May 13, 1934. Latest seen: September 16, 1929; September 10, 1931.

**Dryobates villosus septentrionalis*. Northern Hairy Woodpecker. Resident but always extremely rare. In 1924 I saw three birds, on July 6, July 7, and August 22, respectively. In 1929, one was seen on July 19, two on August 19, and one each on August 24 and September 8. In 1931, one was seen on July 28, one on September 9.

In 1934, during field observations extending from March 28 to September 10, not one was seen. Stewart has specimens collected January 5 and December 31, 1931, demonstrating mid-winter occurrence.

****Dryobates pubescens nelsoni*.** Nelson Downy Woodpecker. Of about the same status as the Hairy Woodpecker. Probably resident in poplar woods (though we have no midwinter records), but always extremely rare. I have records of birds seen or collected in 1924, 1929, and 1931, on scattered dates ranging from June 8 to September 8. A nest with young was found July 9, 1929.

****Picoïdes arcticus*.** Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. Resident in small numbers; in lesser numbers than the Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker. Both species are most likely to be found in recently burned woods. A record for March 11, 1932, indicates residence through the winter.

****Picoïdes tridactylus fasciatus*.** Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker. Resident, in fluctuating numbers during different years and never at all common. A specimen collected January 7, 1932.

****Sayornis saya yukonensis*.** Northern Say Phoebe. Common summer resident. Nests almost exclusively about human habitations, occupied or abandoned. Dates of arrival: May 10, 1930; May 11, 1934. Latest seen: Teslin, September 10, 1924; Atlin, September 2, 1929.

****Empidonax flaviventris*.** Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. One record: An adult male collected at Pike River (south end of Atlin Lake), August 3, 1914 (E. M. Anderson).

****Empidonax trailli trailli*.** Alder Flycatcher. Common summer resident in willow thickets in the lowlands. Dates of arrival: June 12, 1924; June 6, 1934. Latest seen, August 29, 1924; August 31, 1929.

****Empidonax hammondi*.** Hammond Flycatcher. Generally an abundant summer resident, as observed in 1924, 1929, and 1931. In 1934 it was extremely rare. Dates of arrival: June 1, 1924; May 17, 1934. Latest seen, August 31, 1924. Inhabitant of poplar woods.

****Empidonax wrighti*.** Wright Flycatcher. A summer resident. In 1924 three specimens were collected, all at high altitudes and all that were seen. In 1929 and in 1931 the species was not observed at all. In 1934 it was frequently seen, and in the poplar woods of the lowlands, where, that year, it seemed to replace the nearly absent Hammond Flycatcher. First arrival: May 22, 1934. Latest seen: August 17, 1924; August 17, 1934.

**Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni*. Western Wood Pewee. Common summer resident. Dates of arrival: Carcross, May 22, 1924; Atlin, May 24, 1934. Latest seen: Atlin, August 28, 1924; August 26, 1929; September 1, 1931.

**Nuttallornis mesoleucus*. Olive-sided Flycatcher. Of regular occurrence in summer but in small numbers. Dates of arrival: Carcross, May 26, 1924; Atlin, May 17, 1934. Last seen, Atlin, August 28, 1924; September 2, 1931. A nest with four eggs was collected June 21, 1914 (E. M. Anseron).

**Otocoris alpestris arcticola*. Pallid Horned Lark. Common summer resident on the ridges above timber-line. A few migrants visit the lowlands in the spring; I have never known any to do so in the fall. Arrivals at Atlin: May 1, 1930; April 18, 1933; April 19 to May 5, 1934; April 12, 1935. Latest seen: September 13, 1931.

**Tachycineta thalassina lepida*. Violet-green Swallow. Common summer resident, nesting mostly about houses and in bird boxes in town. Earliest arrivals, May 1, 1933; April 21, 1934; May 2, 1935. The southward migration begins during the last week in July. Latest date of record, September 1, 1924.

Iridoprocne bicolor. Tree Swallow. Common summer resident. The only nesting pairs that I have seen have occupied bird boxes in town, but in late July flocks of young birds gathered in preparation for southward migration are of such large numbers as to indicate a numerous breeding population in the surrounding region. Earliest arrival noted May 12, 1934. The Tree Swallows are gone by the middle of August.

Riparia riparia riparia. Bank Swallow. Summer resident, in varying numbers from year to year but generally rather scarce. In 1934 Bank Swallows were present in large flocks in the town of Atlin, from June 1 to September 3, but I was unable to find where they were nesting. There are no sand banks in this vicinity such as the species usually occupies.

Hirundo erythrogaster. Barn Swallow. An extremely abundant summer resident, nesting entirely about houses and other structures. Migration dates: Arrivals, May 26, 1924 (Carcross); May 14, 1934 (Atlin). Departures, September 1, 1924; September 7, 1931; September 3, 1934.

Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons. Northern Cliff Swallow. An extremely abundant summer resident, building nests, so far as I know, entirely upon man-made structures. Migration dates: Arrivals, May 26, 1924 (Carcross); May 21, 1934 (Atlin). Latest seen, August 16, 1924; August 5, 1929; August 12, 1934.

***Perisoreus canadensis canadensis.** Canada Jay. Common resident of wooded country up to the upper tree limit.

***Pica pica hudsonia.** American Magpie. Occupied nests without eggs were found at Carcross during the last week in May. At Atlin the Magpie occurs commonly in the fall; it is of occasional occurrence through the winter and in early spring. Seen at Gladys Lake (forty miles northeast of Atlin), September 8, 1924; at Atlin, September 19, 1924; September 10, 1929; September 17, 1931. Latest spring date at Atlin, April 12, 1934.

Corvus corax tibetanus. Northern Raven. Not known to nest anywhere in this region. An irregularly abundant transient in the fall, occurs occasionally through the winter, and very rarely a stray Raven is seen in midsummer. In 1924 I saw several at Teslin, September 12. About Atlin, Ravens were seen "after August 15, 1914" (E. M. Anderson). I saw one at Atlin, April 27, 1934, and one on June 3, 1934.

***Nucifraga columbiana.** Clark Nutcracker. Stewart has two specimens, one a male collected at Atlin, October 28, 1931, the other collected on the upper Taku River in December, 1931. These are the only records for the region.

***Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis.** Long-tailed Chickadee. Resident in poplar woods, abundant in summer, rare in midwinter.

***Penthestes gambeli grinnelli.** Grinnell Chickadee. Only one record, of an adult male collected June 12, 1924. This was in the lowlands about two miles north of the town of Atlin. It is the northernmost point at which the species has been found.

***Penthestes hudsonicus columbianus.** Columbian Chickadee. Resident of spruce woods everywhere below timber-line. Common in summer, rare in mid-winter.

***Sitta canadensis.** Red-breasted Nuthatch. Of rare occurrence. Presumably a few pairs breed in the region, as it is occasionally seen during the summer. Appears with fair regularity, always in small numbers, in late summer. Latest date of observation, August 31 (1924).

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor. Dipper. Resident the year through, but in small numbers. During the breeding season pairs occur at wide intervals along mountain streams. Through the winter Dippers are restricted to the few places where a little open water persists, often at the outlets of lakes.

***Turdus migratorius migratorius.** Eastern Robin. A common summer resident, about human dwellings, in lowland woods, and above timber-line where the sheltering, semi-prostrate balsam

thickets extend. Migration dates: First arrivals, April 25, 1931; April 26, 1932; April 30, 1933; April 20, 1934; May 2, 1935. Latest seen, October 4, 1931.

****Ixoreus naevius meruloides*.** Northern Varied Thrush. A common migrant of regular occurrence. Spring: April 26, 1931; April 24 to May 7, 1934. Fall: September 5-21, 1924; September 1-16, 1929; September 1 to October 4, 1931; arrived September 3, 1934.

****Hylocichla guttata guttata*.** Alaska Hermit Thrush. Ordinarily a common summer resident in the lowlands. Migration dates: First arrivals, May 15, 1930; May 10, 1932; May 7, 1934. Latest seen: September 19, 1924; September 8, 1929. Almost totally absent in 1934.

****Hylocichla guttata faxoni*.** Eastern Hermit Thrush. A rare migrant in late summer. Two specimens were collected, on August 23, 1924, and September 10, 1931, respectively. One intermediate between *faxoni* and *guttata* was taken August 26, 1929.

****Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*.** Olive-backed Thrush. Ordinarily a common summer resident, restricted mostly to poplar woods. Migration dates: First arrivals, May 24, 1931; May 21, 1934. Latest seen, August 29, 1924. The species was almost totally absent in 1934.

****Hylocichla minima aliciae*.** Gray-cheeked Thrush. A rare migrant. Not known to breed in the region though one was collected June 13, 1914 (E. M. Anderson). A specimen at hand was collected September 1, 1929.

****Sialia currucoides*.** Mountain Bluebird. Common summer resident of the lowlands, mostly about human habitations. Nearly everyone puts up nesting boxes for the Bluebirds. Migration dates: First arrivals, April 13, 1931; April 22, 1933; April 13, 1934; April 16, 1935. Latest seen, September 24, 1924.

****Myadestes townsendi*.** Townsend Solitaire. Fairly common summer resident, in the lowlands and in suitable places above timberline, at least up to 4,500 feet. Earliest date of arrival, April 30, 1934. Latest seen: September 1, 1924; September 1, 1929.

****Regulus satrapa olivaceus*.** Western Golden-crowned Kinglet. Only two records, of one bird seen May 29, 1924, and of one bird collected August 24, 1931.

****Corthylio calendula calendula*.** Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Fairly common summer resident, mostly in spruce woods. Migration dates: First arrivals, April 17, 1930; April 26, 1931; April 30, 1933; April 18, 1934. Latest seen: October 4, 1931.

***Anthus rubescens.** American Pipit. Breeds commonly on open slopes and ridges above timber-line, mostly above 4,000 feet. Of common occurrence in the lowlands during migration. Migration dates at Atlin: In 1924, August 26 to September 23 (probably remained much later). In 1931, first arrival April 26; September 20 to October 14. In 1933, first arrival April 20. In 1934, spring: April 18 to May 22. In 1935, arrived April 22. Late summer occurrence in the lowlands is generally about from September 1 to October 15.

***Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps.** Bohemian Waxwing. As a rule an abundant summer resident. So reported in 1914 (E. M. Anderson), and I found it so in 1924, 1929 and 1931. In 1934 the species was almost totally absent. Earliest arrivals noted, April 18, 1934 (the only flock seen that year). Latest date of observation, October 19, 1931. Probably the arrival and departure of the waxwing is governed by weather conditions, with consequent availability of berries, more than is the case with most birds, but the absence of the species during the summer of 1934 can not be explained thus.

***Lanius borealis.** Northern Shrike. A regular migrant, most abundant in the fall, and a rare summer resident. An occasional breeding pair may be found near the upper limit of timber at about the 3,500 foot level. Earliest arrivals in spring: April 21, 1933; April 18, 1934; April 20, 1935. Southward migration mostly in October, but some individuals may linger much later, until driven south by severe weather. Specimens collected by Stewart December 1 and 5, 1931.

***Vireo gilvus swainsoni.** Western Warbling Vireo. Of irregular and extremely rare occurrence in summer, presumably nesting; always in poplar or willow woods in the lowlands. In 1924 Warbling Vireos were seen or heard occasionally from June 8 to August 17; in 1929, during the last week in June. Not observed in 1931. In 1934 seen or heard several times from May 18 to June 13.

***Vermivora peregrina.** Tennessee Warbler. A summer resident of poplar woods, of regular occurrence but in very small numbers. Earliest arrival, May 26, 1934. Latest seen: July 26, 1929; July 25, 1934.

***Vermivora celata celata.** Orange-crowned Warbler. Of common occurrence during the southward migration in late summer. In 1924, August 13 to 31; in 1929, August 7 to September 9; in 1931, August 3 to September 9; in 1934, August 25 to September 7.

***Vermivora celata orestera.** Rocky Mountain Orange-crowned Warbler. A fairly common summer resident in the lowlands. Dates of arrival: May 24, 1924 (Carcross); May 14, 1930; May 15, 1931;

May 16, 1934. Latest seen: August 28, 1924; August 25, 1934. This subspecies leaves at about the time that the first south-bound *V. c. celata* appears.

****Dendroica aestiva aestiva*.** Eastern Yellow Warbler. A common summer resident of the willow thickets in the lowlands. First arrivals: May 15, 1931; May 23, 1934. Latest seen: August 26, 1924; August 24, 1929; August 12, 1931.

****Dendroica coronata*.** Myrtle Warbler. Ordinarily an abundant summer resident, mostly in spruce timber; in 1934 almost totally absent during the nesting season. First arrivals: April 27, 1930; April 26, 1931; April 21, 1934; May 3, 1935. Latest seen: October 5, 1931. Adult birds are practically all gone by the end of July.

****Dendroica townsendi*.** Townsend Warbler. Rare but of regular occurrence as a summer resident of spruce woods in the lowlands. Migration dates: First arrivals, May 18, 1930; May 22, 1934. Latest seen: August 31, 1924; September 1, 1931; September 1, 1934.

****Dendroica striata*.** Black-poll Warbler. A regular summer resident in small numbers. Restricted to the lowlands and partial to the islands in Lake Atlin as a nesting ground. First arrival, May 21, 1934. Latest seen: August 27, 1924; August 19, 1931; August 25, 1934. No adults seen after the end of July.

****Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*.** Grinnell Water-thrush. I have but two records, of a specimen collected by Allan Brooks, August 21, 1924, and of a bird seen by myself June 28, 1929.

****Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*.** Western Yellow-throat. Found only as a rare and irregular transient in late summer. Following is the sum total of my records. A number seen September 10, 1924, in a marsh about on the British Columbia-Yukon boundary, some seventy miles northeast of Atlin. One bird collected at Atlin, September 4, 1929. In 1934 one bird was seen about fifteen miles east of Atlin, July 4; two were seen together near Atlin, July 23; and one was collected August 13.

****Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*.** Pileolated Warbler. A common summer resident, mostly in willow swamps above the 3,000 foot level. Migration dates: First arrivals, May 17, 1931; May 11, 1934. Latest seen: September 12, 1924 (Teslin); August 24, 1929.

****Setophaga ruticilla*.** American Redstart. A summer resident in the lowlands, of rare and irregular occurrence. Seen during June and July, 1924; in 1929 on a few occasions between June 26 and September 3; in 1934, first seen June 7 and only a few times thereafter. None seen in 1931.

**Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus*. Giant Red-wing. Blackbirds, recognized more or less certainly as Red-wings, have been seen by Stewart on various occasions, without a doubt at least twice, August 28, 1931, and June 13, 1932. Finally one was collected by him, a young male taken at Atlin, August 20, 1934. This was a single bird in a flock of Rusty Blackbirds, detected after painstaking binocular inspection of every bird in the flock.

**Euphagus carolinus*. Rusty Blackbird. A summer resident in the lowlands, usually in fair abundance but in very small numbers during 1934. Migration dates: Arrivals, April 14, 1931; April 30, 1933; April 25, 1934. Latest seen: October 8, 1931.

There is a definite migration coastward of this species in the early fall, of unknown extent. I saw Rusty Blackbirds in Skagway on September 12, 1934, and was told that they were of regular yearly occurrence there for a short period at about that time. I believe that there must be a return inland before final departure for the south.

**Molothrus ater artemisiae*. Nevada Cowbird. I believe that careful observation would detect the presence of a few Cowbirds about Atlin in the late summer almost every year. On August 28, 1931, several were seen by Stewart about some horses in a pasture. Later in the same day another was seen by Stewart and myself together, which was shot but lost. In 1934, one was seen on September 3; an immature male, now in Stewart's collection, was shot by him September 4. The species can be easily overlooked among the abundant Rusty Blackbirds.

**Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*. Eastern Purple Finch. I have record of but two occurrences, an adult male collected by myself, June 28, 1924 (what was probably the same bird had been seen at exactly the same place on June 25), and an adult male collected by Stewart, July 25, 1932.

**Pinicola enucleator alascensis*. Alaska Pine Grosbeak. A winter visitant, from all accounts of regular occurrence and in fair abundance. Not known to nest anywhere in this general region. Earliest date of arrival, October 23 (1931). When I reached Atlin in 1934, on March 28, the Pine Grosbeaks had already gone.

**Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis*. Hepburn Rosy Finch. A flock of fifteen birds reported as seen on a mountain near Moose River (at the south end of Lake Atlin), September 8, 1913 (Kermode). Aside from this our only definite record for the region is of an adult male collected by Stewart, a single bird in a flock of Snow Buntings, taken March 29, 1933, in the town of Atlin.

***Acanthis hornemanni exilipes.** Hoary Redpoll. Stewart's collection contains two specimens of this species, male and female, collected, respectively, on April 21 and 22, 1931. These were taken from flocks of the Common Redpoll. Careful scrutiny of many additional flocks did not disclose any more examples of the rarer species.

***Acanthis linaria linaria.** Common Redpoll. Irregular in occurrence and numbers. Generally a fairly common migrant in early spring and late fall. In 1924 no Redpolls were seen at any time. In 1929 they were nesting in fair abundance in some localities. Migration dates: Arrivals, April 16, 1930; April 20, 1931; April 20, 1933; April 19, 1934; March 25, 1935. In 1931 migrating Redpolls were present from September 30 to October 15.

***Spinus pinus pinus.** Pine Siskin. Generally a common summer resident. In 1924 the Pine Siskin was seen from June 25 to September 23; in 1934 the first arrival appeared July 20.

***Loxia curvirostra bendirei.** Bendire Crossbill. In 1929 this Red Crossbill was fairly common about Atlin, observed at intervals from June 20 to September 1. All the birds seen were in rather open stands of Jack Pine (*Pinus contorta*) in the lowlands. The species has not otherwise been reported from the Atlin region.

***Loxia leucoptera.** White-winged Crossbill. Known only as an irregular summer visitant, frequenting the forests of White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*). In 1924 it was abundant; first seen June 3. In 1929 it was fairly common, in 1931 less common. In 1934 it was almost totally absent; first seen on July 9 and on only two or three occasions thereafter.

***Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus.** Western Savannah Sparrow. Abundant summer resident, nesting in swamps and meadows in the valleys, and of general distribution in open country on migration. Migration dates: Arrivals, April 30, 1933; April 19, 1934. Departures: September 21, 1924; September 11, 1929; September 24, 1931.

***Junco hyemalis connectens.** Cassiar Junco. Ordinarily an extremely abundant summer resident in the lowlands. Present in small numbers in 1934. Migration dates: Arrivals, April 20, 1930; April 20, 1931; April 29, 1933; April 22, 1934. Last seen: October 17, 1931. The nesting season is long; I have found sets of fresh eggs as early as May 31, and as late as July 16.

***Spizella arborea ochracea.** Western Tree Sparrow. An abundant summer resident, mostly in willow thickets above the limits of upright timber. Common in the lowlands for short periods upon

arrival in the spring and before departure in the fall. Migration dates (in immediate vicinity of Atlin): Arrivals, April 25, 1930; April 26, 1931; April 29 to May 11, 1934. Latest seen: September 15 to October 16, 1931; in 1934 the first south bound migrant appeared at Atlin on August 29.

****Spizella passerina passerina***. Eastern Chipping Sparrow. Common summer resident in the lowlands. Migration dates: Arrival, May 9, 1934. Departures, August 24, 1924; August 26, 1929.

****Spizella taverneri***. Timberline Sparrow. Common summer resident of brushy areas above timberline, mostly from 3,000 to 5,000 feet altitude. Of extremely rare occurrence in the lowlands. The two instances recorded from near Atlin, of specimens collected on May 29, 1934, and September 7, 1931, respectively, supply the earliest and latest dates of occurrence. Specimens were collected on one of the higher summits on September 5, 1929.

****Zonotrichia gambeli***. Gambel Sparrow. Common summer resident in the lowlands; of general distribution in late summer. Migration dates: Arrivals, April 26, 1931; April 30, 1933; April 24, 1934. Last seen: September 5, 1924; September 14, 1929; October 8, 1931. The last date given is probably nearest to the average yearly time of final departure.

****Zonotrichia coronata***. Golden-crowned Sparrow. Common summer resident in brush-covered areas above timberline. A few individuals appear in the lowlands upon first arrival in the spring, and again before final departure in the fall. Migration dates (from the near vicinity of Atlin): Arrivals, May 9, 1930; April 29 to May 12, 1934. Latest seen: September 5, 1924; September 15, 1931.

****Passerella iliaca iliaca***. Eastern Fox Sparrow. A rare migrant and an extremely rare and irregular summer resident. Not seen at all in 1924 and 1929. In 1931 migrants were collected on April 27, May 5, September 14, and September 15. Arrivals were noted on April 26, 1932, May 1, 1933, and May 8, 1934, and in each of these years singing males (three such in 1934) occupied limited areas about Atlin during the summer months. A bird mostly in juvenal plumage was collected July 31, 1934.

****Melospiza lincolni lincolni***. Lincoln Sparrow. An abundant summer resident in the lowlands. Migration dates: Arrivals, April 29, 1931; May 2, 1933; April 25, 1934. Latest seen, August 29, 1924; August 31, 1929; September 18, 1931.

****Melospiza melodia morphna***. Rusty Song Sparrow. An extremely rare summer resident. I saw a single bird at Ben-My-Chree, Tagish Lake, August 27, 1929. Stewart has found Song

Sparrows, probably no more each year than a single pair with their brood, in the same restricted willow thicket at the edge of the town of Atlin; in 1930 (one collected May 16), in 1931 (birds seen by myself July 31 and August 16), and in 1932. We were unable to find them in 1934. First arrival, May 3, 1935.

**Calcarius lapponicus alascensis*. Alaska Longspur. A regular and common migrant. Spring: Carcross, May 23, 1924; Atlin, first seen April 25, 1930; May 4 to 18, 1931; April 21 to May 15, 1934; April 11, 1935. Fall: September 1 to 7, 1924; August 29, 1929 (Carcross); September 10 to October 18, 1931; September 17 to November 1, 1932; in 1934, first seen August 29.

**Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*. Eastern Snow Bunting. A regular and fairly common migrant. Dates of departure in late fall and arrival in early spring are probably governed by weather conditions, chiefly by the extent to which the ground is covered with snow. Fall arrivals: October 23, 1931; October 17, 1933. Spring: Last seen, April 17, 1930; April 7, 1933; in 1934, noted from March 28 to April 11. A specimen collected December 7, 1930.

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